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CLEAVAGE IN COUNCIL OF EUROPE Sharp Breach Between "Parliament" And Foreign Ministers

COMMENT

Deeds Not Words

What the Mikardos and Dribergs expect the Labour Government to achieve by taking the initiative and seeking new talks with Russia is left unexplained by the motion which they intend to submit to Parliament. Big Four talks have been in the air for several weeks and as the result of a Russian move. If Mr Bevin with France and the United States did not jump at the opportunity, it was not for lack of desire to see an amicable settlement of world problems.

In Lake Success during the past week, Russia was executing another tack in its zigzag policy. For the moment the tough talking tactics pursued religiously by Mr Malik were abandoned.

Unwontedly placatory, Mr Vyshinsky again posed as an exponent of international co-operation, international conferences, peaceful settlement of disputes, the total abolition of the atom bomb and even a more effective United Nations.

Vyshinsky called, in fact, for a resumption of Big Four wartime relations on a high level, a laudable arrangement were there any sincerity behind Soviet Foreign Minister's talk.

It would be nice to believe in this appearance of a new-found moderation on the part of the usually vituperative Vyshinsky, even if that was accompanied by the inference that the Communist failure in Korea was the inspiration. It would be pleasant to assume that the Korea miscalculations have brought some real change in Soviet policy which improves the chances of a peaceful settlement.

Few competent observers have any such illusions. There are aspects of Kremlin policy and past performances which compel the free nations to remain on guard and continue strengthening their defences. Words, in short, are not enough. A wary world looks for action.

Caustically Worded Comment On Latest Action

Strasbourg, Nov. 19.

Leading members of the Strasbourg "Parliament of Free Europe" went into close-doors sittings today with no signs of a healing of the breach between the 15-nation Assembly and its "Upper House," the Committee of Ministers.

DENSE FOG BLANKETS OUT EUROPE

London, Nov. 19.

Dense fog across North Germany and floods in Southern France halted air and shipping traffic during the weekend. Visibility was down to 50 yards in Germany. Fog delayed aircraft landing at Hamburg and all movement of ships in the Elbe ceased.

Barge traffic on the Lower Rhone was suspended when flood waters made the current too fast to negotiate bridges safely. Some riverside areas have been flooded and inhabitants at Avignon and other towns were warned of a further rise.

Flood waters from the Alps swept tree-trunks had boulders in a torrent of mud over a hamlet near Beaufort, in Savoy. No one was injured.

In India two women were killed and another injured when a three-storey house in North Calcutta collapsed after incessant rain and gales.

Eleven people were reported to be missing at Kardwip, about 25 miles from Calcutta, when a boat capsized in the river Ganges.

Cyclonic conditions interrupted traffic at Calcutta's Dum Dum Airport and a Royal Dutch Airlines plane from Bangkok was diverted to Yaya, near Benares. A number of outgoing services were cancelled.—Reuter.

The latest shot against the Ministers was a caustically worded communique from the Assembly's Legal Committee whose proposals for additions to the Charter of Human Rights were eliminated from the final draft in Rome a fortnight ago.

It said: "The Committee on Legal Affairs, under the presidency of its vice-president, M. Antonio Azard (Christian Democrat, Italy) expressed its protest against the decision of the Committee of Ministers to remit to experts proposals which have been lengthily studied by the Committee and by the Assembly which includes masters of laws of whom nobody can deny the authority and competence which is now sought from experts."

The statement echoed the strong complaints made during yesterday's public sitting of the full Assembly.

The "rights" in question, which had been added to the Charter after an extensive debate during the summer session, were the right to own property, the right of parents to determine the education of their children, and the right to hold free elections.

French Popular Republicans accused Britain of having been the chief obstacle to action in the Committee of Ministers. Other representatives, including the former Premier, M. Paul Reynaud, attacked the so-called veto power by which any one Minister can block action by the Council.

The case for the Ministers had been put by the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Carlo Sforza, who urged the Assembly to preserve its unity and urged that substantial progress had been made.

In particular, Count Sforza observed, the Ministers had agreed to the setting up of specialised authorities for particular subjects—like the Schuman coal-steel pool within the Council.

It was learned that on a vote the Committee was almost equally divided.

On the proposal that those countries which wish to federate should be encouraged to do so within the framework of the Council of Europe, the voting was understood to be 11 in favour, 10 against and four abstentions.—Reuter.

Snow Swamps Famed Area

Fresno, Calif., Nov. 19.

Eight thousand persons were homeless in California's rich Central Valley tonight as melted snow from the High Sierras sent more than a score of streams and rivers over their banks.

Property damage is expected to amount to more than \$1,000,000 and at least one person was drowned.—United Press.

Reveller Did John Proud

Sydney, Nov. 19.

Sir John Robertson, New South Wales Minister for Lands in the 1850's, is remembered chiefly for his brilliant solution of an exclusive club's financial predicament.

"What about drinking ourselves out of debt?" he suggested.

The bar did a roaring trade and the club prospered.

Today Sir John's statue stands in a niche in the Lands Department building, which World War II Yanks "Down Under" will remember as a sprawling brownstone pile near Circular Quay.

The other day Jim Macdougall, a sharp-eyed columnist, noted that a reveller had placed an empty beer bottle in Sir John's outstretched hand! — United Press.

Ambush Laid For Marshall Plan Chief

Saigon, Nov. 19.

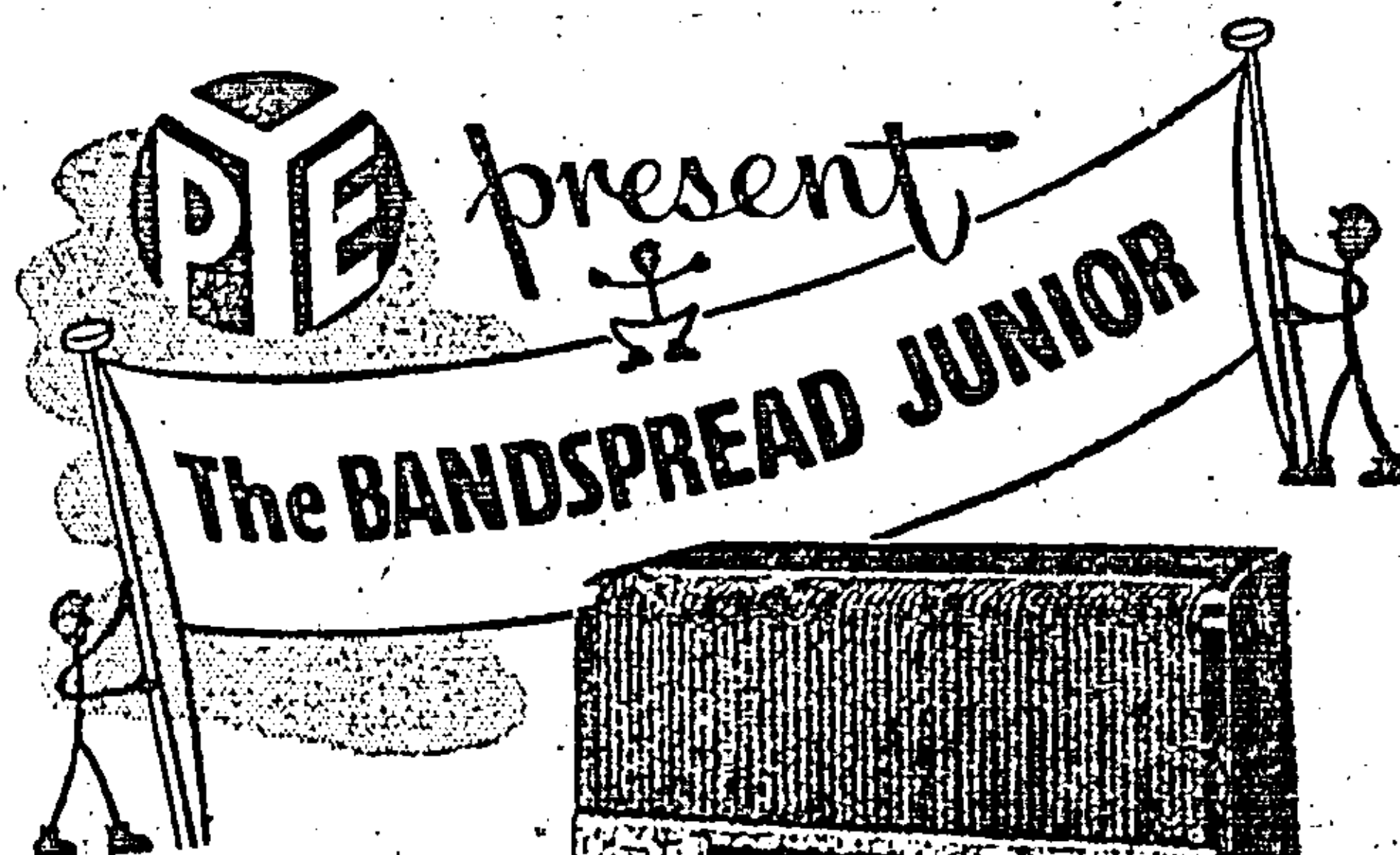
Three Communist guerillas lurking along the route of a scheduled tour by the United States Marshall Plan administrator, Mr William Foster, were shot dead in a blazing gun battle today.

The authorities said they believed the guerillas might have been lying in wait to kill Mr Foster, whose plans to travel along the road a few miles west of Saigon this afternoon were changed.

The authorities declined to disclose further information on the shooting, which occurred on the Sampan road. Bad weather blanketing one of Indo-China's trickiest airfields at the Vietnam capital of Dalat forced Mr Foster to cancel a private conference with Emperor Bao Dai this morning after the Marshall

Plan chief's plane had circled the field an hour. Mr Foster changed his plans again and toured a village north of Saigon instead of travelling along the Sampan road on a 30-mile inspection trip. He encountered no trouble.

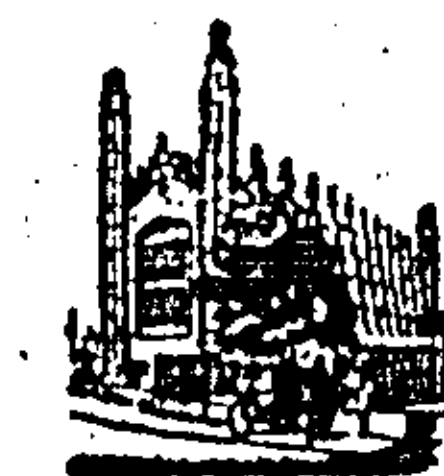
Three American Privateer bombers arrived today from Manila to bolster the French forces fighting the Vietnam rebels. Some other Privateers were expected within a week as part of increasing American military aid to Indo-China.—United Press.



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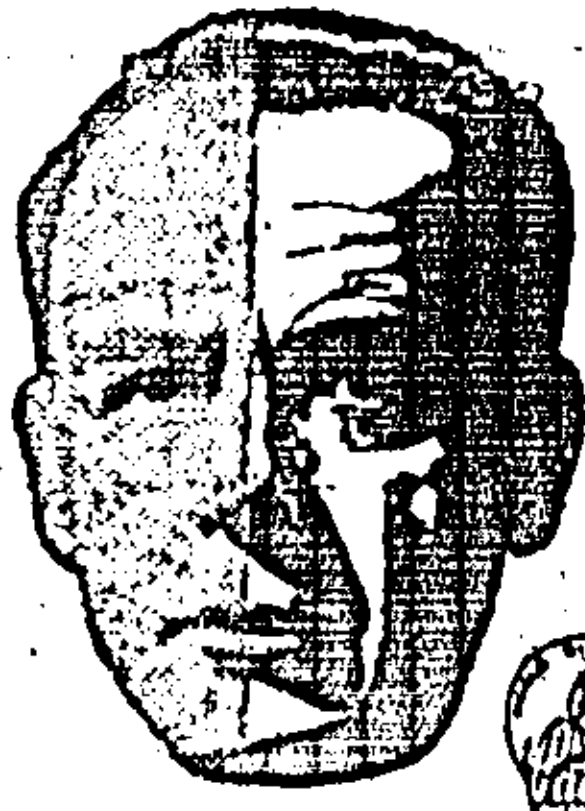
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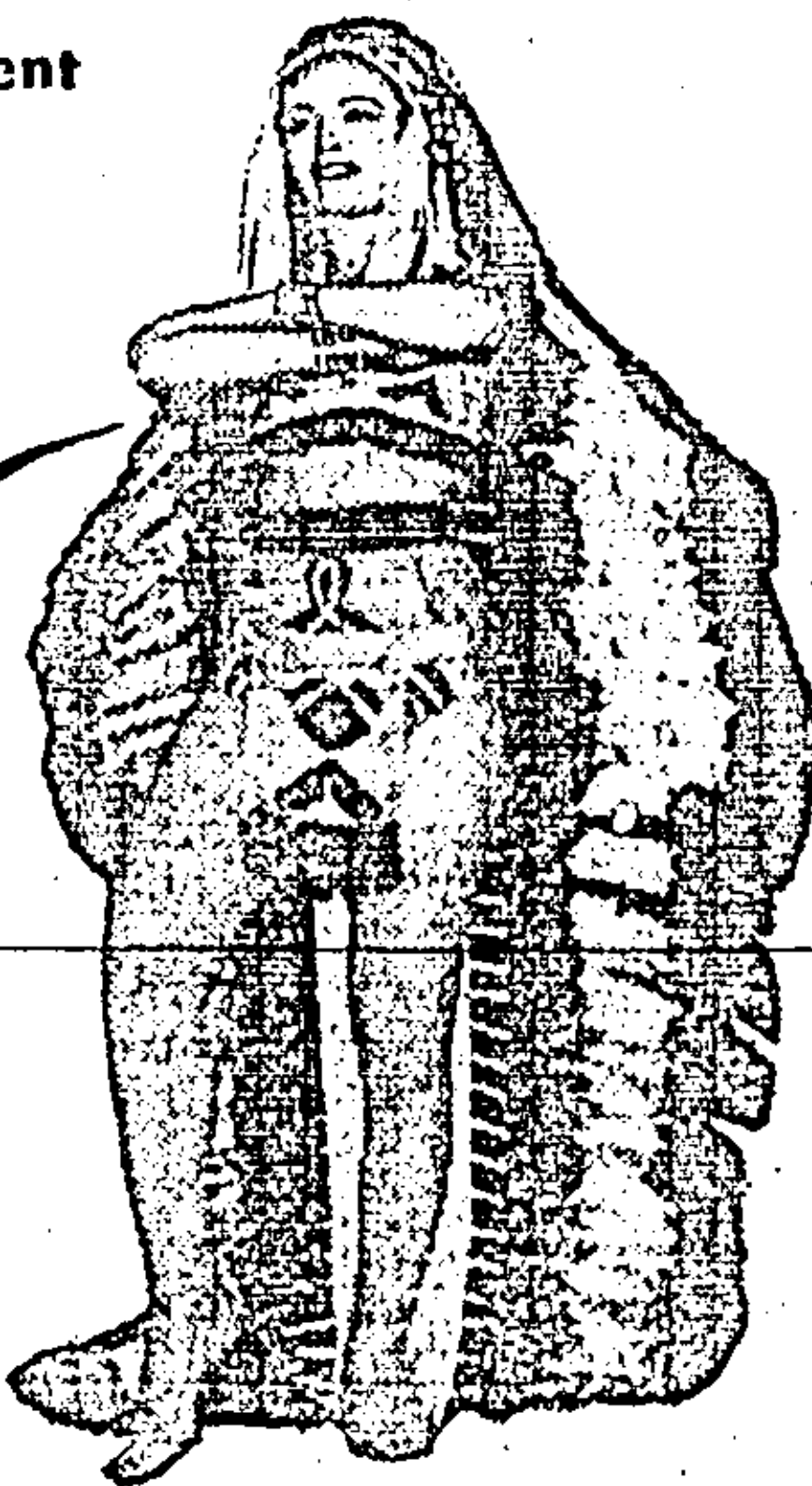
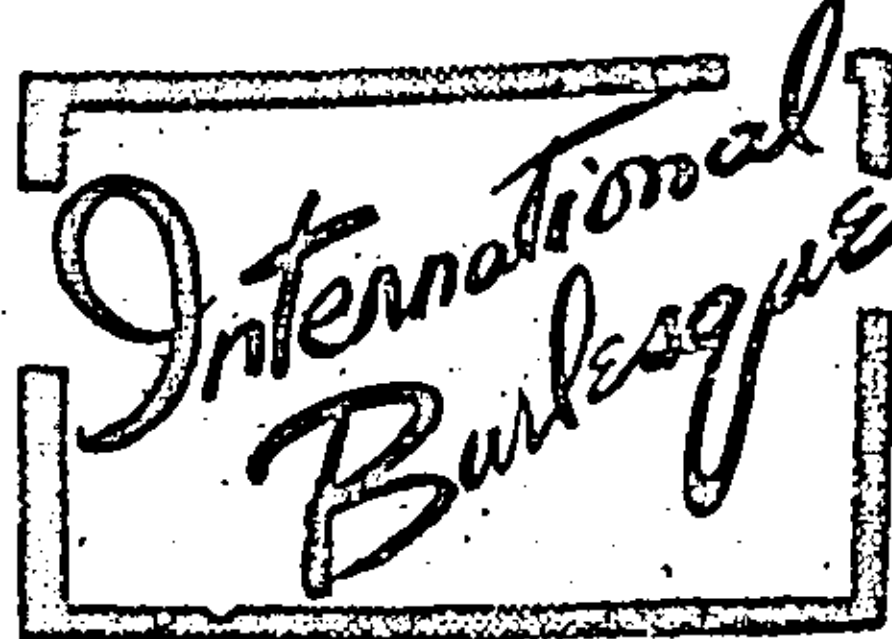
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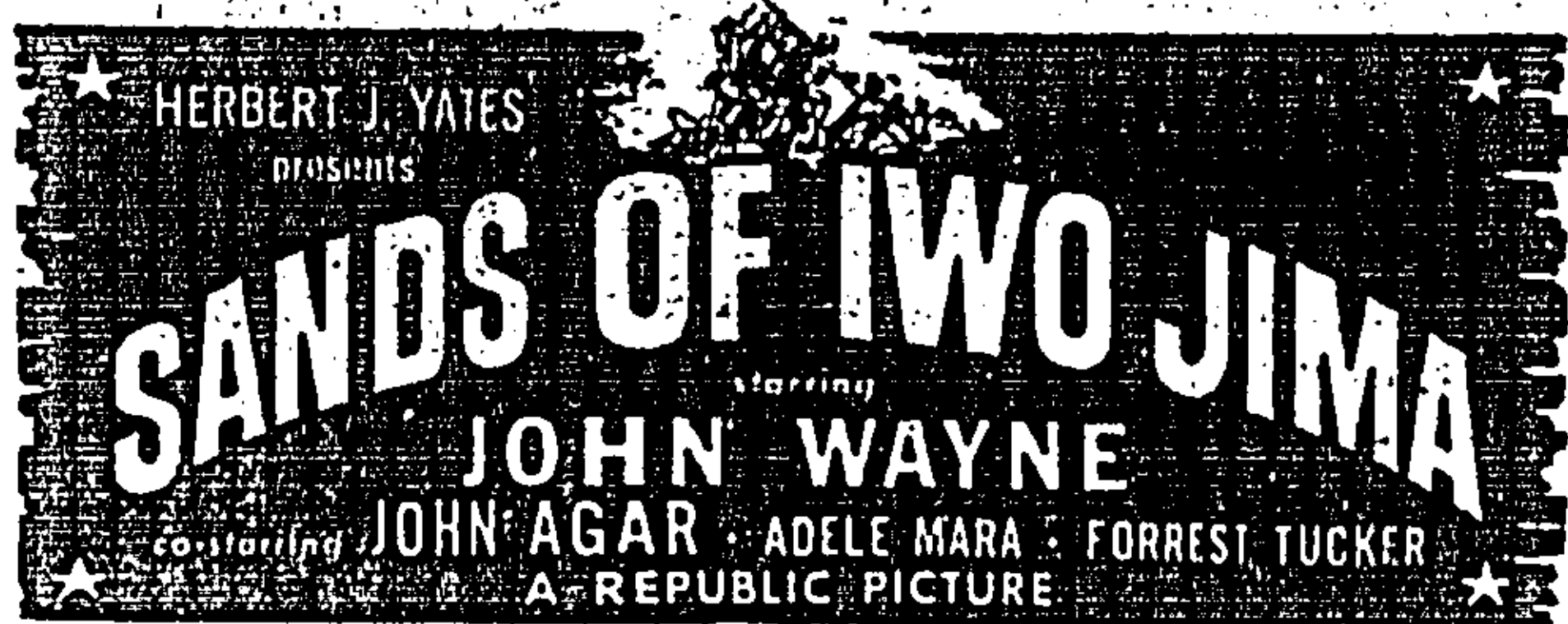
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PHOTOGRAPHS

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Morning Post Building.

ORDERS BOOKED

DUTCH AND INDONESIA NEGOTIATING TO WORK OUT NEW ECONOMIC PACT

The Hague, Nov. 19.

Dutch and Indonesian Ministers are to meet in a private conference tomorrow here to work out a new economic and financial agreement. It will be based on the proposals of a joint commission of experts which has been working here for several weeks.

The commission, it is understood, has agreed to recommend that Indonesia should remain within the Dutch monetary sphere regarding countries which are members of the European Payments Union.

This could be done, they have pointed out, by maintaining Indonesia's special account with the Netherlands Bank, through which that Bank acts as cashier for Indonesia in trade with third countries.

Indonesia could thus receive the fullest advantage of un-

limited convertibility within the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation (OEEC). The commission has also agreed, it is understood, to end tripartite trade negotiations and agreements, replacing them by preliminary consultations between the Dutch and Indonesians so that only one delegation representing the two countries would take part in talks with the other countries.

Another decision is believed to be for a relaxation of currency regulations between the two countries to facilitate money transfer from Indonesia and attract new investments to that country.

Suggested ways of easing the rules are full transfer of normal profits, partial transfer of writings off and the transfer of current private incomes from property in Indonesia.

One unsolved economic problem which tomorrow's conference will tackle is the transfer of so-called arrears or dividends made payable in Indonesia as well as payment of commitments in Dutch currency assumed by Indonesian citizens and businesses before the war.

The amount of these arrears was recently estimated by the Dutch Finance Minister, M. Pieter Lieftinck at about 100,000,000 guilders.

The conference, which will be opened by the Dutch Prime Minister, Dr Willem Drees, is expected to last three or four days.—Reuter.

Power Line To The Rescue

Fresno, California, Nov. 19.

United States Army engineers used a 12,000 volts power line to rescue 35 people marooned by floods from a small island in the King's River, near here.

After other efforts to rescue them had failed, the engineers har the power supply cut off, then put a rope across the power line and used it to ferry a small boat back and forth across the swollen waters.

Reuter.

REPUBLICAN OPPOSITION TO ACHESON

Washington, Nov. 19.

American economic aid to Yugoslavia may lead to a sharp clash between the Secretary of State, Mr Dean Acheson, and Republican opponents recently reinforced in the Congressional elections, observers predicted here today.

Senator Taft, leading Republican who wants a "re-examination" of America's commitments for European defence, appeared today to be drawing increasing support.

Some Republicans who had not previously objected to the broad lines of the Administration's foreign policy were reported to be ready to press their view that Mr Acheson must pay far greater respect to Congressional opinion in future.

The Republicans who will resist the State Department's programme of \$85,000,000 aid to Yugoslavia include Senator Knowland of California.

He recently told reporters that he would vigorously oppose any programme which gives aid to Yugoslavia while the Republic of China and the defenders of Formosa remain victims of the State Department's policy of appeasement in the Far East.—Reuter.

Ferry Planned

Tokyo, Nov. 19.

A plan is now under way by the national railway authorities to revive the Shimonoseki-Pusan ferry service, which was suspended at the end of the war.

Under the new plan, two railway ferry-boats will be assigned to the channel run, reports the Kyodo news agency.—Reuter.

Singapore Fire Tragedy

Singapore, Nov. 19.

The police today arrested a Chinese who was a lodger in one of the 11 wooden houses burnt down in Singapore.

Eleven people were burnt to death and 100 rendered homeless. Three copra warehouses were also burnt down.

Firemen raking through the debris of the house where the arrested man had lived found charred remains of six children, including an 11-month-old baby.

The father of this Chinese family died of burns in hospital, the mother was so badly burned that she was not expected to survive, and three relatives were burnt to death along with one other man.—Reuter.

Jewish War Vets On Parade

London, Nov. 19.

Ten thousand Jewish ex-servicemen and women from all over Britain massed on the Horse Guards Parade, Whitehall, today for their annual National Remembrance Service.

With the Union Jack at the head of 55 waving standards, veterans of the South African War and the two World Wars marched, under lowering skies, to the accompaniment of a dozen bands.

The service was conducted by Rabbi Israel Brodie, Chief Rabbi of the United Hebrew Congregations of the British Commonwealth and Empire, and the senior Jewish Chaplain to the British Forces, Rabbi Levy.—Reuter.



Their Majesties the King and Queen recently made a tour to see the progress made in transforming of derelict areas of the East End of London into the new neighbourhood of Lansbury. This picture shows the Queen greeting officials in charge of the work.—(Central Press).

CHINESE POLICY IN MELTING POT

Foreign Attitude Now More Uncertain Than For Months

Chilled Relations Develop As Result Of Korea

London, Nov. 19.

Western estimates of Chinese foreign policy have again been thrown into the melting pot. Following the Chinese Government's decision in October to send Chinese armies into Tibet and to permit some form of intervention in Northern Korea, the attitude of the Western Powers to the Chinese Government is now more uncertain than it has been for several months.

True, the General Assembly of the United Nations had already rejected, at the start of its session, the Indian resolution proposing that delegates from Peking should replace the Nationalist Chinese delegation at the headquarters of the United Nations.

But in that debate, the British delegate voted in favour of admitting a delegation from Peking, thereby taking a public stand in favour of a change of representation.

During the summer months, support for the idea of admitting Communist China to the United Nations had been gradually gaining ground among the non-Communist Governments in the organisation, although the United States and many Latin American Governments still strongly oppose the idea.

The British Government was making no secret of its view that a refusal of admission to Government which, in fact, ruled the Chinese mainland with its population of 400,000,000, was unrealistic and liable to be out of sympathy with the sentiment of Asian nationalism.

In adopting this standpoint in the face of American opposition and of the complication which results from the Korean incident, Mr. Ernest Bevin had not been ashamed to follow a lead from Pandit Nehru in the belief that no Western Government could afford to neglect the serious opinion of the main non-Communist power in Asia.

In the second half of October, Chinese policy towards Tibet and Korea looked like calling halt to the steady drift towards recognition by the Western Powers and admission to the world organisation, which has been in progress for the whole of this year.

INDIA'S INFLUENCE

In the first place, the representations made by India in Peking on the question of the Chinese march into Tibet are likely to have considerable influence abroad.

Clearly, there is no question of an Indian reversal of policy towards Communist China. The fact that the Chinese Government effectively governs China on the basis of Indian policy, and its fact is still true. But the impression has been created abroad that the Chinese move into Tibet was unexpected. India at the moment when Indian delegates were still on their way to Peking to discuss negotiated settlement. Though it is difficult to see how anyone familiar with the facts can have doubted that the Chinese Government intended very soon to liberate Tibet from the regime of the Dalai Lama, the long expected news does appear to have been unexpected in its timing.

The evidence of Chinese Communist intervention in North Korea is harder to evaluate. The Chinese Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, Mr. Chou En-lai, said at the time when United Nations forces crossed the 38th Parallel that China could not "stand idly by." The last-minute dispatch of troops, which appears to have

materialised from North of the Yalu River when the North Korean armies were on the point of collapse, looks superficially as if it had the bourgeois faults of being too little and too late.

UNWILLINGNESS

The policy behind this manoeuvre is difficult to understand. There was in any case a marked unwillingness among the Western Governments to believe that the Chinese Government was consciously taking a hand in the Korean campaign, and a disposition to overlook the presence of Chinese units.

The assumption in the first few days after their discovery was that in due course the campaign would be fought successfully up to the Sino-Korean and Soviet-Korean frontier and the question of Chinese intervention could be dropped.

The reason for the slowness of United Nations spokesmen in admitting the presence of Chinese units in Korea and, even then, in drawing the conclusion that the Peking Government was consciously involved, was generally considered in London to be a marked unwillingness to be involved in hostilities with China.

The British Government, which has always been a partisan of an understanding with China on the ground that friendship with the West might counter-balance Soviet influence, does not want to be forced to take China to task for its Korean policy.

THE PREFERENCE

Provided that the Chinese units can be defeated militarily, it would prefer not to draw the usual political and diplomatic conclusions.

The United States Government, though not yet ready to admit Communist China into the world organisation, certainly does not wish to be involved in a war with the Chinese on the mainland.

The possibilities implied by sustained Chinese intervention in Korea are of an almost endless campaign and, at the very least, of guerilla fighting, which would turn Korea into another Greece and necessitate far-reaching financial help and continued garrisoning by the United Nations troops.

The Western Powers do not want to face the consequence of admitted intervention by China, either in the political or the military field, and are consequently willing to overlook a good deal provided that the issue can be closed within a reasonably short time.

But if it is not closed, the cost of the Korean campaign in men and money will rise steeply. This must leave its

mark in international relationships.

Any hopes which the British Government may have entertained of making contact easier between Peking and the West will fall to the ground.

The tide which was slowly turning in favour of admitting China to the United Nations will be arrested.

The timing and handling of the Tibetan affair even have chilled relations between Peking and Delhi and have interrupted the valuable contacts so far maintained through the Indian Ambassador in China.

Some observers here tend to draw the over-simple conclusion that China is being pushed into military adventures by Moscow with the intention of preventing a better understanding with the non-Communist world. But in usually well informed quarters here this explanation is considered hardly capable of fitting the facts.

The most likely explanation of the recent Chinese moves, it is thought in these quarters, is that the Chinese Government, unconcerned by world opinion, is determined to pursue what it considers to be its own territorial interests.

One of these is control of Tibet, the ancient vassal of the Chinese dynasties. The other is the limited objective of control of the Yalu River power stations, which feed the industry of Manchuria.

It remains to be seen whether this objective can be safely limited.—Reuter.



Dinah Shore and Jack Benny, the American stage and screen stars appeared at the Royal Command performance at the Palladium in London recently, pictured on their arrival from New York at London Airport.—(Central Press).

Warmer Kit Arrives

Tokyo, Nov. 20.
The Argylls and Middlesex Regiments have in the past three days received rubber American snow boots, British heavy woollen underclothes, knee-length skis, British jerseys and cap comforters, American wind-proof over-jackets, trousers and mittens.

Captain C. Osborne, of Orpington, Kent, Brigade Staff Captain, said that mountain sleeping-bags and pile-lined jackets were expected before the depth of winter.

The Brigade yesterday took advantage of the brilliant sunshine, after a week of bitter cold and heavy rain, to distribute the new clothing.

The deluge of winter clothes which arrived in the past few

Peking's Korea Propaganda

London, Nov. 19.
About 300,000 inhabitants of Antung, the frontier port on the Yalu River, have taken up front-line "national defence posts" to help the North Koreans against "the American aggressors," Peking Radio said today.

The Radio, quoting a New China Agency report, said that peasants in the port had organised stretcher parties to serve with the Korean "People's Army."

Workers were putting into practice the slogan: "Defeat the enemy by greater production."—Reuter.

days came from Singapore, Hongkong and Australian and American sources, Captain Osborne said.—Reuter.

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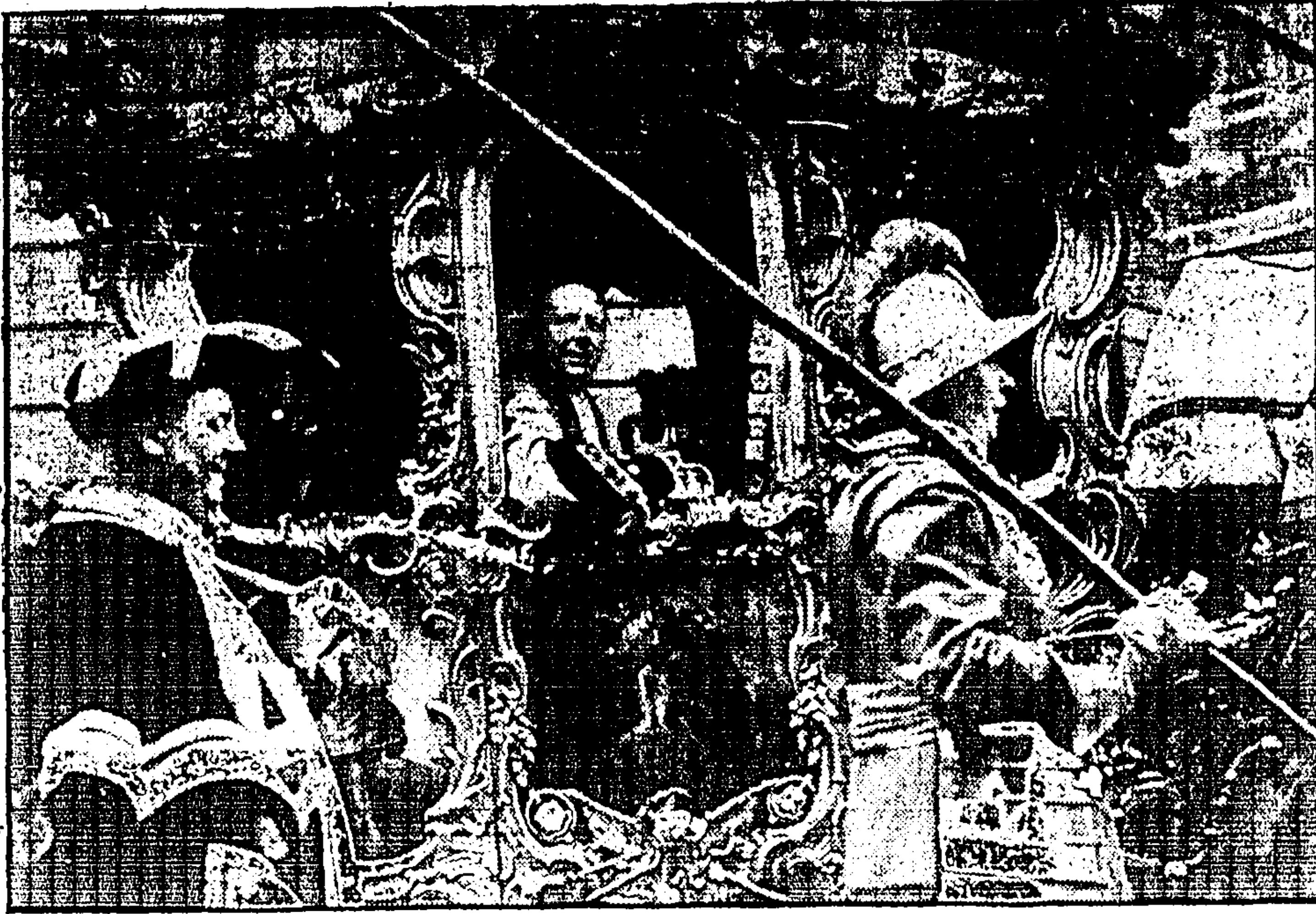
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The new Lord Mayor of London, Mr. Denys Powson, seen in his coach during the Lord Mayor's Show which took place recently in London. (Central Press)

Civilian Relief Work In Korea

London, Nov. 19. The British Red Cross is assembling a unit for civilian relief work in Korea, it was announced today. This action was in response to a request from the League of Red Cross Societies. — Reuter.

First Disclosures Of Hitler Documentaries

Philadelphia, Nov. 19.

Adolf Hitler believed suicide was the only way out for a military leader who had failed in his mission, records of his war conferences revealed today. He also regarded any retreat on the battlefield as "cowardice."

Direct transcripts of Hitler's high command talks with his leaders at Berchtesgaden during the last two years of World War II were exhibited at the University of Pennsylvania Library publicly for the first time.

They disclosed Hitler's belief that suicide was the logical end

for a losing military leader. It apparently was the choice he himself made in the last hours of Germany's defeat, although it has never been proved conclusively that he committed suicide when his plans for world domination fell through. But records of his talks reveal an obsession on the subject.

At one meeting, held shortly after the German defeat at Stalingrad, Hitler was quoted as saying, "When the nerve threatens to break down, there is nothing left to do but to admit one can't handle the situation, and to shoot oneself."

The transcripts — uncovered with the aid of two Germans, including Hitler's stenographer at the conference — showed something of the Führer's dictatorial and egocentric personality. His choice of words often was vulgar.

The records also showed that Hitler, although not entirely impervious to rational argument, was reluctant to change his decisions once he had made them. One army commander, Gunther von Kluge, asked Hitler at one conference not to take any tanks from his units for action on other fronts. The tanks were only "junk," he said. Hitler replied that if Kluge thought the tanks were junk, surely he would not mind losing them. — United Press.

State Of Siege Proclaimed

La Paz, Bolivia, Nov. 19. The Bolivian Government has proclaimed a state of siege allowing emergency powers to arrest conspirators and mobilise the Army to preserve public order.

The order, made on Friday, followed the discovery of a plot involving some Army officers and members of the Falange Socialista Boliviana. — Reuter.

London Reserves Opinion Over Egypt's Action

London, Nov. 19.

In expectation of the arrival here next Wednesday of the Egyptian Foreign Minister, Mohamed Saleh El Din Bey, authoritative opinion was today reserved about Egypt's threat to denounce the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty.

The Egyptian Minister is specifically coming to London to discuss Egypt's sterling balances, which total nearly £300 million. But it is expected that his talks with the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, will naturally include references to last week's Government policy statement in Cairo — that Egypt will denounce the Treaty and demand the complete withdrawal of British troops from Egypt and the Sudan.

Today's popular press here did not appear to take the Egyptian threat too seriously. Comment was withheld, but jokes and cartoons indicated a general opinion that Britain would stay in the strategic Middle East bases so long as she considered this necessary.

The widely-read Sunday Express and Sunday Dispatch used personal attacks against King Farouk originating from an article in the American magazine, Life.

The Sunday Dispatch, in its main front-page story, said that the King's speech was a major effort to divert popular discontent in Egypt into nationalist channels, using Britain as a "whipping boy."

The more reserved Sunday Times and Observer discussed the possibility that Egypt's inclusion in the Atlantic Pact security system might provide a compromise in the matter of the strategic bases.

Opinion in Whitehall was evidently that last Thursday's statement created no really new situation or any really urgent need for a new consideration of what had become an old problem.

NOT SATISFIED

The Egyptian King's speech in Cairo did not itself denounce the Treaty. It gave notice of an intention already expressed in Egyptian official statements.

Mr. Bevin is expected to stand firmly on his promise to maintain the right of the Sudanese to self-determination. If bases must be maintained, Egypt wants to maintain them herself.

The Observer said that Western military experts were not satisfied that Egypt was yet in a position to maintain bases adequately without outside assistance.

One difficulty about any proposal for Egypt's entry into the Atlantic Pact system might be Egypt's current discontent with the United Nations' policy in the Middle East, the Sunday Times suggested. — Reuter.

Nepalese Insurgents In Retreat

Birganj, Nov. 19.

Birganj, the seat of the Nepalese Congress "Provisional Government," will be evacuated tomorrow unless fresh ammunition is received, the Press Trust of India reported tonight from Birganj.

The Nepalese Congress today ordered its forces to withdraw to Birganj from Parwanipur, six miles north-east of the Congress "capital."

Yesterday they moved back six miles to Parwanipur before the advancing Nepalese State troops. Nepalese Government forces today shot down 20 and wounded 130 Congress troops, 6,000 of whom were storming an armoury in the town of Saur, 30 miles east of Birganj.

New Peace Congress Canvassed

Warsaw, Nov. 19.

A new non-Communist peace movement was being canvassed tentatively today behind the scene of the "World Peace Congress" meeting here under Communist auspices.

It may bring together a small but influential group of Pacifists, Socialists and others who have remained on the fringes of the Communist-backed movement.

The one speech which failed to get a prolonged ovation was made by Mr. John Rogge, former Assistant United States Attorney General.

His lead brought like-thinking people together in the ante-rooms of the Congress to discuss a new concerted policy without the Communists.

Mr. Rogge said later that he had been approached sympathetically by French, Danish, British and Irish delegates.

Though the usual attacks on "Western Imperialism" have continued, Congress organisers appear to have adopted a more conciliatory tone in an attempt to relieve the suspicions felt in the West.

It has become clear that they have decided while at this Congress to attract far more non-Communists.

This change of tactics was believed to have followed increasing apprehensiveness of the Communist influence by many of the lukewarm supporters. — Reuter.

LONDON PROTEST

London, Nov. 19.

A "peace" rally of about 1,000 in Trafalgar Square today protested against the British Government's action over the "World Peace Congress" due to have been held in Sheffield.

The Government banned entry to the country to a number of foreign delegates for the Congress, now transferred to Warsaw.

A man and a woman, escorted by a police inspector, took the protest resolution to the Prime Minister's residence at No. 10 Downing Street. — Reuter.

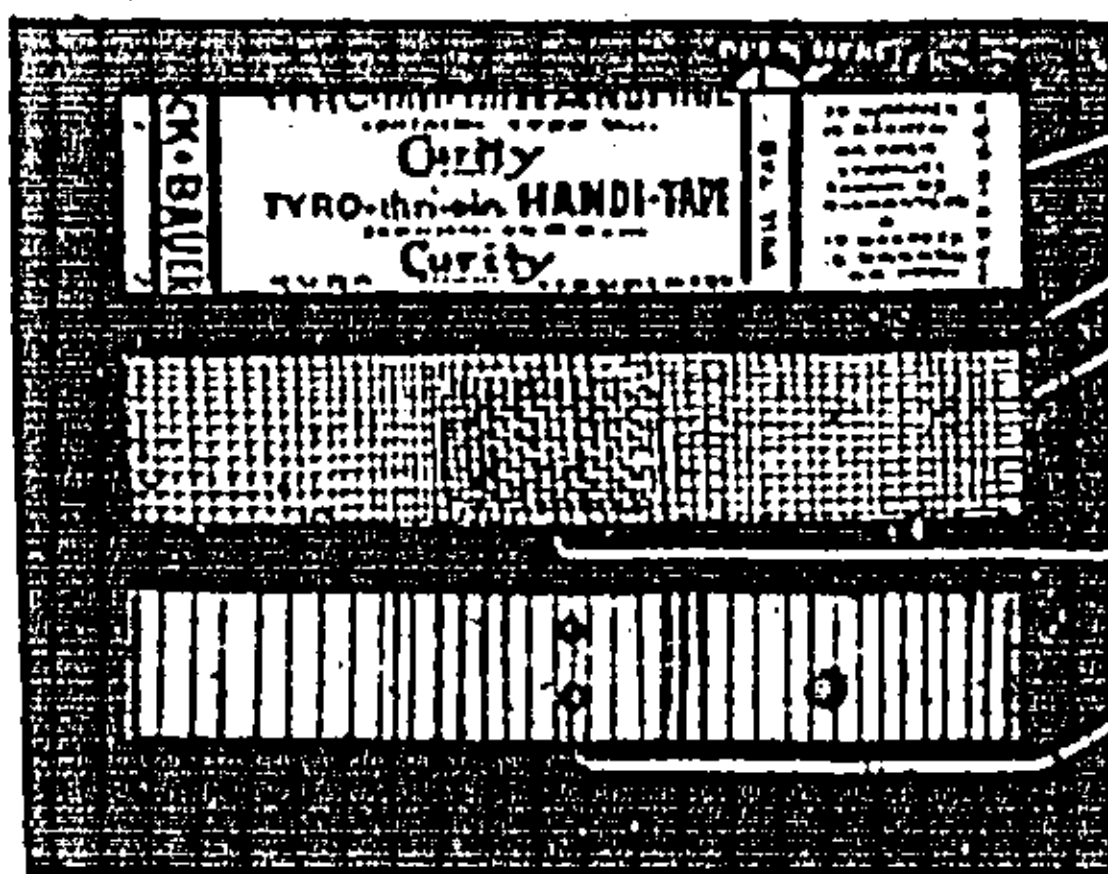
Nepal Congress sources stated

The report stated that Congress forces controlled all the town except the district where the armoury, the treasury and Government offices are situated.

The crowd gathered after last night's fighting in which State forces fired on Congress troops outside the treasury killing two. — Reuter.

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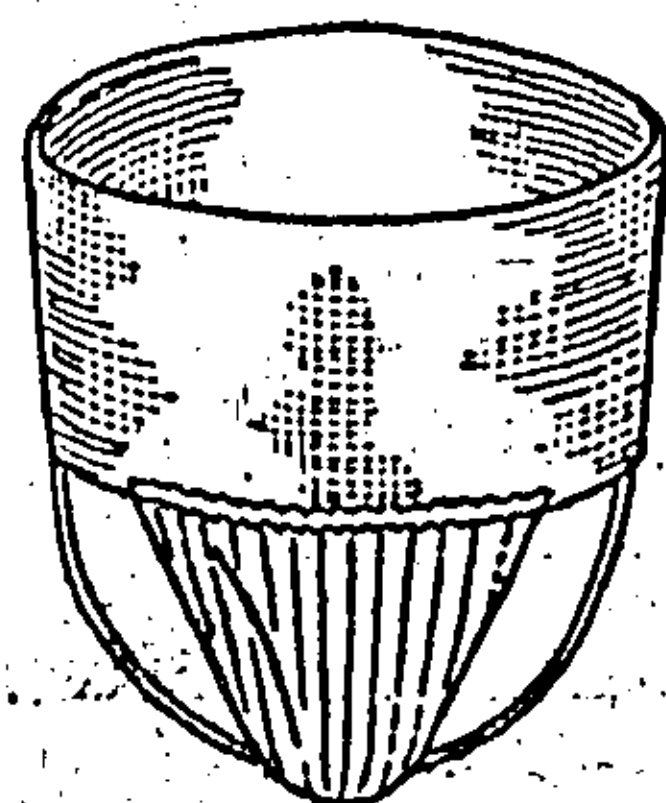
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APB3

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APB1

Nothing Like A Rain Of Dollars Expected For South East Asia

London, Nov. 19.

Experts in London hope that the publication shortly of the British Commonwealth report on aid to South and South-East Asia will crystallise ideas for a great dollar development programme in Asia to start during the coming year.

Spearheads of such developments would be India, Japan, Pakistan and later, perhaps, Indonesia—countries where conditions exist for useful instead of wasteful development.

To some extent the programme might be automatic, but to the extent that it requires actions and policy decisions they would be actions and policies in Asiatic countries, in Britain as well as United States policies and actions.

There would be nothing so simple as a "rain of dollars". Washington would not do it, and no responsible Americans believe that a mere outpouring of dollars in Asia would be effective, even if it were feasible.

These London experts direct attention to passages in the Gray Report—which represents the most farsighted American view—that "the process of stimulating development in undeveloped countries is more complicated and slow than that of assisting recovery in developed countries", and that "a needed, feasible and effective programme would require years."

There have been indications for some time, repeated today, that after achieving the defeat of aggression in Korea, the United States might turn towards a great constructive programme for Asia to wrest the initiative from Russia.

THE OFFENSIVE

The Gray Report put it that military programmes are entirely defensive and that in the economic and social field the free nations must go over to the offensive, to demonstrate that the effective use of resources can be achieved without the loss of freedom.

In two automatic ways the programme may already be at work.

One is that some countries of Asia are already receiving large amounts of dollars for the strategic materials they sell to the United States, and can get more dollars for all the strategic materials that they can produce in future.

The other is that a great redistribution of the United States gold stock is already in progress because the devaluation of sterling made sterling goods cheap and dollar goods dear.

Since the devaluation of sterling in September, 1949, the United States has lost \$1,543,000,000 of gold.

RATE OF LOSS

Most of this loss has occurred since the Korea outbreak, during which period the United States has lost \$1,083,000,000—or at the rate of \$2,800,000,000 a year.

In the past fortnight, the rate of loss has accelerated again. Without weakening the United States, which still has a huge gold stock, this redistribution greatly strengthens the reserves of other countries.

Much of the gold and dollars have been coming to Britain. Britain's position was strengthened considerably during October, but the improvement was too good to last. During November there seems to have been slackening.

But if the improvement in Britain's dollar position continues at anything resembling the recent pace, Britain will be able to pass on money to Asia.

In a sense, the flow of American capital to Britain might make London the agent for American policies, at least in the Commonwealth countries of Asia.

OUTLOOK OBSCURE

Beyond these two automatic points, the outlook is obscure. It is not necessarily worsened by the Republican gains in the recent American election. Senator Robert Taft (Republican) has said that he does not think there is any great difference between the two American parties on foreign policy. It was a Republican Congress which voted Marshall Aid—a programme which has succeeded beyond all expectations.

Most important of all will be the attitude of the Asiatic countries. At the recent Lucknow Conference on Asian development, a high American expert claimed that when Americans offer aid they are accused of interference and when they do not come forward to offer aid they are accused of indifference.

The Gray Report recommended private investment as the best way, but admitted that its effectiveness would be uncertain in the present conditions. So far in the postwar period, American private investment in Asia has been microscopic.

Essentially, American private investors want assurances of non-nationalistic policies and

Reynolds Backs Up Mikardos

London, Nov. 19.

The Co-operative newspaper, "Reynolds News," in its editorial today called upon Labour Britain to take the initiative in bringing about a settlement between the Powers.

It said, "Korea has shown that the Soviets are not prepared to risk a war. There is no reason to assume that the Soviet Union is insincere in putting out feelers for a settlement."

"Therefore, it is not enough to say that the Russian proposals for four-power talks are unsatisfactory."

Urging that the British Government should submit counter-proposals for the subjects to be discussed, the paper said: "These proposals should recognise the reality of the modern world—the existence of Communist and non-Communist systems, which must find means of living together in peace or both systems will go up in atomic smoke."

"Where the two systems clash, as in Malaya, Indo-China, Burma and Korea, the Russian and Chinese Governments should be called on to use their influence to damp down the friction which may spark into war."

"In return, British influence should be used to secure the admission of Communist China to the United Nations."

"Most important of all, Britain should declare to the world that she is prepared to devote a fixed proportion of her national income to raising the standard of living in colonial and undeveloped territories."—Reuter.

of light taxation on capital. The new nations of Asia are reluctant to concede such assurances for any money.

Recognising this, the Gray Report recommended reliance on the International Bank and the United States Export-Import Bank.—Reuter.



A general view as the new Lord Mayor of London passed the Mansion House during the recent colourful Lord Mayor's Show in London.—(Central Press).

BRITISH JEWRY'S PROTEST

London, Nov. 19.

The Board of Deputies of British Jews today protested against the 'rearmament in Eastern and Western Germany' which, it said, was a betrayal of the millions of Jews and non-Jews destroyed by the Nazis.

The Board also decided to draw the British Government's attention to "evidence of the resurgence of Nazism in Germany" which, it said, was a grave menace to Jews and to Democracy.

On German rearmament the Board passed a resolution saying it "views with grave concern the rearmament of Eastern and Western Germany."

"The Board records its conviction that the existence or recreation of a German army or armies is a betrayal of those millions of Jews and non-Jews who were destroyed by the Nazis" it added.

In another resolution, the Board listed as evidence of a resurgence of Nazism in Germany the "continuance in Western Germany of anti-Semitic manifestations, the appointment of former prominent Nazis to leading positions in public life and administration, the ineffectiveness of denazification and the release of war criminals convicted of war crimes against humanity."

The resolution said that these constituted a grave menace not only to Jews but also to Democracy. It urged the British Government to ensure that in any new agreement on Western

Germany "human rights and fundamental freedoms and equality before the law should be internationally guaranteed and that provision should be made for the effective implementation of those guarantees."—Reuter.

Pressure Of The Iron Heel

Belgrade, Nov. 19.

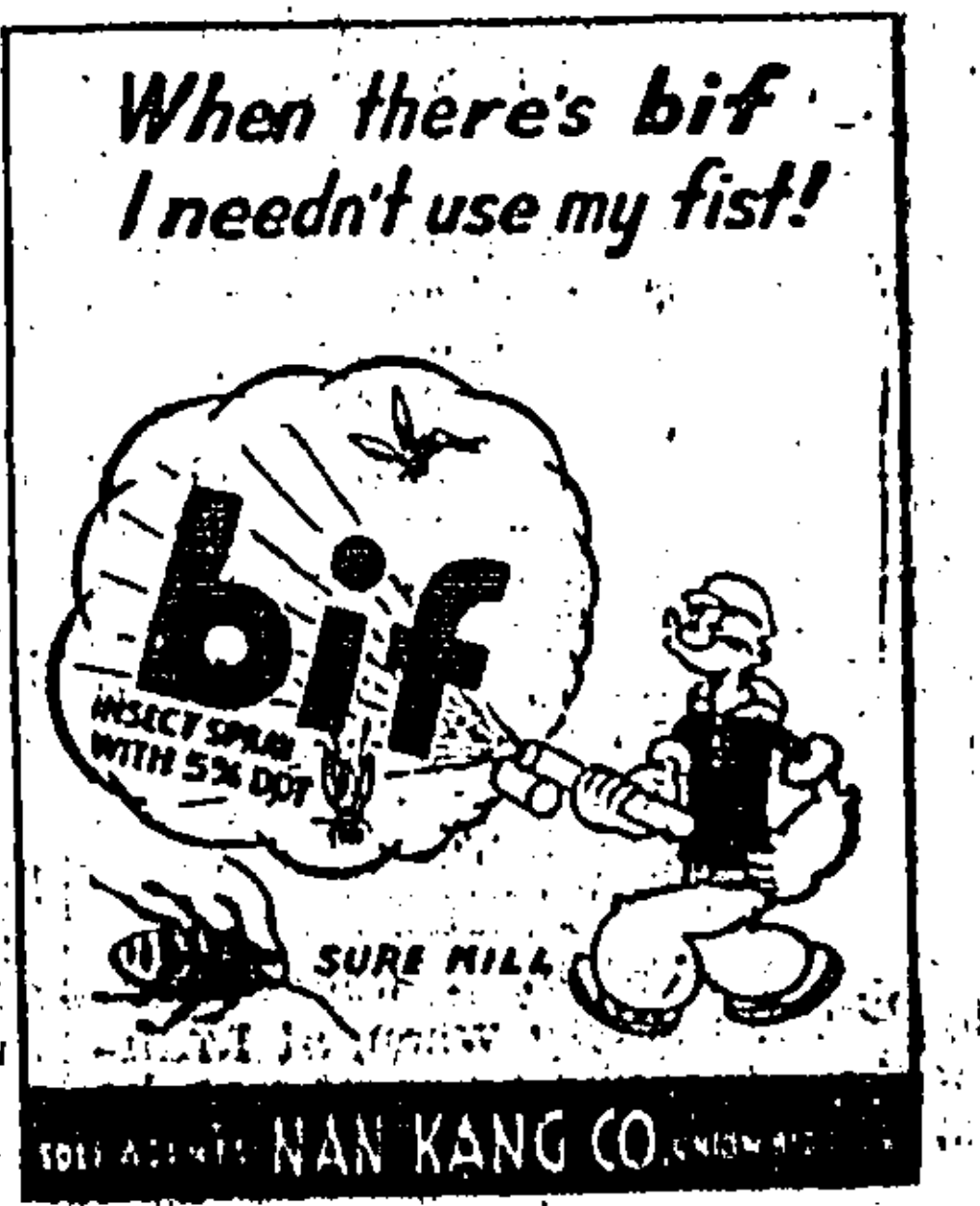
A member of the Yugoslav Communist Politburo, M. Milovan Djilas, declared today that the Soviet leaders were the "masters of six civilised European countries which they exploit economically, preparing an aggressive war."

M. Djilas was writing in Borba, the Yugoslav Communist Party organ.

Their "disguised occupation," he said, was preparing war, purportedly against capitalism, but actually "to gain booty and new territories." The people in the Soviet-dominated countries were living "under the pressure of an iron heel, unprecedented anywhere."—Reuter.

NANCY

Dark Daze



By Ernie Bushmiller

HAVE WE SEEN LAST CARAVAN FROM TIBET?

From Russell Spurr

With a cynicism matching Russia's 1939 invasion of defeated Poland, Communist China has marched into Tibet, ignoring Pandit Nehru's pleas to avoid force and treating with contempt the Tibetan delegation which was ready to give Red China all she demanded.

The Tibetan delegation in Delhi, led by plump, melancholy Tsepon Shakabpa, a monk from powerful Drepung monastery near Lhasa, asked for any terms Red China liked to offer.

They waited assiduously on little General Yuan Ching-hsien, who is Red China's first ambassador to India. They posed with him for Press pictures, before a group of curious correspondents.

ARMY STATEMENT?

Tibet's present to the ambassador, a beautifully-worked painting of the Dalai Lama, was produced and handed over. The little general took it and paused in solemn contemplation while the flash-bulbs popped. The Tibetans smiled nervously, the Chinese remained unmoved.

"Any statement?"

The Tibetans smiled again, but the general shook his head.

"Would the Peking Government accede to Pandit Nehru's request not to force the issue in Tibet?"

The general yawned, the Tibetans' smiles flickered and died.

The disgruntled correspondents trooped out into the steamy monsoon afternoon. The dejected Tibetans followed soon after.

"Like poor relations looking for a loan they'll never get," remarked one correspondent as they walked slowly away.

All but Shakabpa are members of powerful feudal families with extensive estates in Tibet. They know the fate that awaits them now that the Reds have marched in. Some have already bought property in Darjeeling, on the Indian frontier, but it is doubtful whether they have sufficient funds to exist there indefinitely.

SECRET GOLD HOARDS

Their only form of portable wealth, gold, is in tremendous demand all over Tibet and the price is rocketing. Those who can sell out and buy the precious metal do so, but wary bullion dealers will not accept and the estate-owners' only real asset.

A few have secret hoards hidden in mountain caves or entrusted to friends in local monasteries, but the majority face the prospect of poverty if they flee. Many in the end may choose "liquidation."

The rest of the country—the hardy mountain herders, the many playing monks in the great fort-like monasteries, the farmers with their little plots of fertile land—await their fate with philosophical calm.

Some of the nomadic tribes have been forced to move by infiltration into districts along the Chinese border. They are beginning to trickle back, however. The general feeling is "let's see what tomorrow brings. It may not be worse than the winter snows." But trade, Tibet's sensitive

political barometer, has sagged to zero. The caravan routes are empty. The long files of yaks and mules, bearing precious bales of Tibetan wool, did not reach India for the autumn sales.

Yak wool, Tibet's main export, is in demand all over the world. It fetched a high dollar price even before the recent boom put wool into the gilt-edged class. Recent sales financed purchases of gold wrist watches, expensive miniature cameras, gold teeth and signet rings that now adorn the young and wealthy in Lhasa. They also enabled Tibet to buy modern American arms from defeated or defecting Nationalist generals in Western China.

This source of wealth has now dried up. The Indian Government banned wool exports, including Tibetan supplies, because Indian manufacturers could not get enough for their needs. Fear of Communism has finally killed the trade.

It may revive, but those who know Red China believe India has seen her last caravan from Tibet for many years to come.

STANDARD BRIDGE

By M. Harrison-Gray

Dealer: South
East-West game.

10 6 4
8 5 2
J 8 7 3
J 7 4
W. K Q 9 A J 7 5 3 2
10 10 7 6 4
K 6 5 2 Q 9
K 9 8 5 3 4 Q 10
S.
A K Q J 9 3
A 10 4
A 6 2

South opens Two Hearts (forcing for one round) and North gives the negative response of Two No Trumps. South rebids Three Hearts and all pass. Had the opening bid been One Heart, East-West would probably reach Four Spades which cannot be defeated, but neither of them can risk bidding, vulnerable, at the higher level.

West leads ♠K followed by ♠Q. South must ruff with ♠9. The fall of East's ♠10 at trick 3 gives him an entry to dummy by leading ♠3 to ♠8, and ♠3 is led. South's best chance is to find East with a doubleton Diamond honour or with both missing honours. When East plays ♠9, South covers with ♠10 and subsequently drops ♠Q under ♠A, thus making 9 tricks.

London Express Service.

FOR THE BUSINESSMAN

Rubber Interests Up In Arms About New Export Tax

(OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

London, Nov. 18.

Mr Gordon Gray's recommendations that huge sums should be spent by America to finance the development of backward areas is one of the most important aspects of his report to President Truman on American foreign economic policies.

Any attack on the report as instrument of "Wall Street imperialism" is forestalled by the excellent sentiments expressed in it. Mr Gray makes it abundantly clear that America must bring under-developed areas "increasingly into a network of international trade which will promote more effective use of the economic resources of the free world and will enable the countries comprising it to achieve progress on a self-supporting basis."

But Mr Gray who is, above all, a realist does not lose sight of the danger threatening backward areas. It is vital, he says, not to lose the sources of needed raw materials produced in these areas "to forces of Communist aggression."

Plans to increase the standards of living in South and South-east Asia were recently made by the principal countries of the Commonwealth in consultation with the governments of the countries concerned. These plans visualised the expenditure of about £2,000,000,000 over a period of six years, but little is yet known of means by which this vast amount is to be raised.

Mr Gray's report must, therefore, hearten those who are sceptical about the prospects of financing the Colombo plan. It calls for vigorous efforts by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the Export-Import Bank to achieve a net outflow of capital to under-developed areas in the range of \$600,000,000 to \$800,000,000 a year, of which half or more should be supplied by the International Bank from sources other than the United States Treasury.

Mr Gray attaches great importance to the role of private investment in these operations. But in view of the uncertain political conditions which have played their part in impeding progress of under-developed areas, capital for development must, in the first instance, be the responsibility of governments. Private investment will only be attracted after basic development has been completed.

Provision for this initial incentive is made in the report which envisages grants from the United States for development and technical assistance amounting to \$500,000,000 a year.

Since this report was prepared, the balance of political power in America has under-

gone a radical change. The electorate has expressed its doubts about the Truman administration by depriving the President of many of his supporters in Congress and Senate.

It is to be hoped that the Republicans, who now have a larger voice in the management of American affairs would not under-estimate the importance of Mr Gray's recommendations. Efforts to render the germs of Communism harmless would not be effective until they are attacked in their breeding grounds—which is really the message behind the report.

The Stock Exchange was generally quiet this week with interest chiefly in industrial sections. Buying was selective and was influenced by special factors. Dealings in gilt-edged stocks were less active than of late, and only minor fluctuations were registered.

The announcement that only £88,000,000 of the £209,000,000 of two and half per cent National War Bonds were converted into new funding three and half per cent stock 1966-68 caused some surprise in the city. It had been estimated that £150,000,000 of the bonds were held by Government departments and would, therefore, be automatically converted. This leaves £121,000,000 of war bonds to be repaid in February next out of the proceeds of cash issue of the £250,000,000 funding loan.

Imperial Chemical Industries' announcement that they will build a £10,000,000 plant to produce a new synthetic fibre known as "Terylene" was received with interest. As a result, the one pound units of Calico printers, two of whose chemists discovered the new material, advanced to 40s. before reacting slightly to 39s.

Rolls Royce are to raise nearly one and half million pounds of new capital by rights offer to ordinary shareholders. A total of 383,333 £1 ordinary shares are to be offered at a price of £3, 15s. each in proportion of one new share to each complete £3 of stock held. Rolls Royce are now the most important producers of jet aircraft engines in the country.

That Japanese bonds were being relisted in Wall Street enlivened the foreign bond market, but early gains were not fully held. The biggest movements were in Japanese stocks with a dollar clause and five and half per cent 1930

jumped six to 73. Sterling issues were also affected and were generally better by two or three points. Later, however, Japanese came on offer and suffered an all-round decline.

The Far Eastern situation continued to depress the market in Chinese bonds.

British rubber interests are up in arms about the Malayan Government's decision to impose new export duty on the commodity. All week there have been talks among members of the Rubber Growers Association and Rubber Trade Association in London. A request has been made—and turned down—for a full-scale Parliamentary debate on the subject, but Mr James Griffiths, Colonial Secretary on whom much of the blame for the new impost has been placed, is expected to make a statement in the House of Commons next week.

The new tax will operate from January first next year and will replace the existing export duty which is calculated on five per cent ad valorem basis.

Quite apart from the severity of the new duty—which rises according to price of eight times the present level—the rubber producers are greatly concerned about the effect it will have on the future of the industry and the economy of Malaya.

The duty is calculated on the basis of average spot price in Singapore over a three-month period. The amount of duty to be paid in any quarter period will be notified three months before it is due. The first quarter duty will be twenty and one quarter cents.

It is quite obvious that if the price of rubber falls sharply—which, under the present market conditions, might happen at almost any time—the duty that will have to be paid on exports plus cost of production might conceivably be greater than the current price.

This raises all sorts of serious doubts. At the time of rising prices—as at present—there will be a scramble for transport facilities to get rubber out before the beginning of the next quarter when a higher duty would have to be paid. Delay in disposing of stocks would involve the producer in heavy financial loss.

When prices were falling, shipments would be held up until the next quarter when duty would be lower with consequent interruption of exports.

The general impression is that the resultant chaos will benefit nobody but the Communists who must welcome any move that drives a wedge between the people of Malaya and their Government.

BACKGROUNDS:

Douglas MacArthur No. 13

By MELVIN K. WHITELEATHER & NORMAN MYERS



One day during the St. Mihiel offensive, Douglas MacArthur was at the table with his staff. The orderly who was fetching the meal was blown into smithereens by a shell outside headquarters. Calmly, MacArthur said: "Sit down again, gentlemen, with me. All of Germany cannot kill MacArthur."

There was every reason for his men to call this commanding officer who refused to stay far behind the front lines, "A hell-to-breakfast baby." Some AEF staff officers didn't relish visiting MacArthur for they knew they would have to confer with him up where the shelling was theickest.



Like his father who was the boy adjutant in the Civil War, Douglas was the youngest brigadier general in the American Army—and he won his promotion on the battlefield. Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, called him "the country's greatest front-line general." France decorated him.



MacArthur was in command of the Rainbow Division in the Sedan offensive that was stopped short by the Armistice. The Division was driving so hard the men were keen on pushing through to Berlin. They had to be contented with a tame march to the Rhine as part of the Occupation Army.

KOREA SHOWDOWN LIKELY SOON

American Temper In Favour Of Ending Phoneyess In War

Australians In Contact With Reds North Of Pakchon

First Corps, North-Western Korea, Nov. 20.

The "phoney" war in Northern Korea yesterday entered a new week with narrowing indications that a show-down to end the impossible stalemate must be expected soon at Lake Success or in the field.

As United Nations forces spent another quiet day resting on the line pivoting on Pakchon, Lieutenant-General Walton H. Walker, Commander of the Eighth Army, visited his commanding generals in forward areas.

A senior officer commented on the uneasy lull saying, "There is no doubt that we are marking time while the politicians work this one out. There is little on our immediate front to stop us," he opined.

With a freezing winter, which officially begins on December 15, fast approaching, American temper can generally be said to favour an early show-down by force of arms.

Among yesterday's sparring exchanges was a patrol clash between Australians and North Koreans eight miles north-west of Pakchon.

The Australians went "looking for trouble" against an enemy who showed no aggressive intent for some days.

British troops have been advised that the "phoney" situation may have resulted first from the Chinese Communists being content that their face has been saved by an intervention which stalled the United Nations forces' rush on the Yalu River, and honoured their promise of some aid to the North Korean Government, second, from a Chinese plan to fall back on a "buffer defence line" about 15 miles south of the Yalu River, or, third, from a plan to draw United Nations forces into a Napoleonic disaster with the aid of imminent winter.

Whatever the explanation, British have been told, that the "phoney war" cannot be allowed to continue.

CONTACT BY AUSSIES

Australian forces yesterday re-established contact with the Communist enemy, believed to be North Koreans, in a sharp patrol encounter about eight miles north-west of Pakchon.

Fighting was still going on late this afternoon.

The Australians, in company strength, crossed the Taeryong River. They were supported by five American General Patton tanks and mortar, machine-gun and Pioneer sections.

Accompanying American officers had fighter and artillery support at call.

The Australians were able to travel about four miles into No-Man's-Land in lorries following intensive short range patrolling in recent days.

The first contact with the enemy was established by a platoon commanded by Lieutenant Reg Saunders, of Sydney.

ARTILLERY FIRE

When the platoon sighted 100 North Koreans in a village the American forward observation officer accompanying it brought down a heavy artillery concentration.

Meanwhile, as Superforts streamed overhead to bomb Yalu River targets, Lieutenant Alfred Argent, of Wonthaggi, Battalion Intelligence Officer, made an air reconnaissance of the company's axis of advance towards Taechon.

Lieutenant Argent, flying low in an observation plane, reported several road blocks formed by freshly fallen trees and trenches along the Taechon road. He saw no enemy troops and drew no fire.

Another aerial report, however, placed six Communist tanks dug in on a pass, about 12

miles north-west of Pakchon protected by about 150 troops.

As Lieutenant Saunders' platoon dealt with the village concentration, the main body of the fighting patrol pushed to the vicinity of three objectives eight miles north-west of Pakchon, killing two enemy soldiers enroute.

About mid-afternoon it was reported by wireless that the first enemy roadblock was manned.

Mustang fighters, summoned by an American Tactical Air Support Officer, joined the fierce fire fight and swooped low into the hills to bomb enemy positions.

From hilltop positions on the east bank of the Taeryong River the Argyls watched the engagement.

Smoke from the fight rose into the crisp, crystal clear sky, marking its location.

THE BACK-DROP

The backdrop of today's clash, fought in brilliant sunshine, was a range of razor-rimmed mountains silvered with snow.

Reporting from Seoul, a Reuter's correspondent said that American B-26 Invader bombers yesterday bombed a Communist troop concentration on the Yalu River in what was claimed to be "epic precision."

The Communists were in the "peninsula" of North Korea formed by a bend in the Yalu River. Since the troop area was surrounded on three sides by Manchurian territory, American pilots had a difficult job in not violating the international boundary.

The Air Force claimed that the troop camp had been destroyed—and added that not one American plane had crossed the frontier.—Reuter.

SHARP CLASHES

Eighth Army Headquarters in Korea, Nov. 19.

A series of sharp patrol clashes flared up along the North-West Korean front tonight, as the Communists hit back at the slowly-advancing United Nations troops.

It was believed that advanced elements had finally run into the outposts of the main defence line formed by the Communists after they withdrew to regroup last week.

Resistance was stiffest met by General Walton H. Walker's army in 10 days of steady progress north of the Chongchon River.

The clashes tonight indicated that the Communist line ran across North-West Korea from the 1,700-foot height of Simwonsan, near the sea, to just north of Tokchon, about 90 miles east.

The line is about 50 air miles south of the Manchurian border.—Reuter.

Mr Vivien Holt Still A Red Prisoner

Seoul, Nov. 20.

A Royal Artillery Guard of Honour presented arms yesterday when the Union Jack was ceremonially hoisted over the British Legation here.

The ceremony marked the official reopening of the Legation for the first time since it was closed on June 27 just before the Communist entered the city.

Mr Charles Adams, the Charge d'Affaires, inspected the gunners on the lawn in front of the shell-chipped Legation. Later, he and Mr S. E. Faithful, the Consul, stood at the base of the flagpole and took the Salute from the Guard as it marched off.

The gunners were from Regimental Headquarters of the 45th Artillery Regiment, part of the newly arrived 29th British Brigade.

American Consular and Army authorities here attended the ceremony.

(Mr Vivien Holt, the British Minister here who stayed behind when Seoul fell, is believed to be a prisoner in Communist hands).—Reuter.



Mrs Lowson, the youngest ever Lady Mayoress of London, waving to her husband, the new Lord Mayor, as the mayoral coach passed the Mansion House during this year's Lord Mayor's Show.—(Central Press).

Mr Fraser Better

Wellington, Nov. 19.

The condition of Mr Peter Fraser, former New Zealand Prime Minister, has improved, a bulletin said today.

The outlook was favourable, it added.—Reuter.

NOTICE

BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY

Post-Certificate Nursing Scholarship For Colonial Nurses

A post-certificate nursing scholarship for Colonial Nurses tenable for one year as from September, 1951, in the United Kingdom is being awarded by the above Society.

The value of the Scholarship is £350 which is intended to cover tuition fees, board, lodging and incidental expenses. The successful candidate will be expected to pay her own travelling expenses to and from the United Kingdom.

Candidates must have obtained a school leaving certificate or its equivalent and in addition have at least three years experience since passing their final nursing examination.

Application forms, which may be obtained from the undersigned, must be returned duly completed by the 15th December, 1950.

MRS J. CRUTTWELL,
Hon. Secretary, Hong Kong Branch British Red Cross Society,
P.O. Box 568,
Hong Kong.

United States Sees No Point In Big Four Talks

Washington, Nov. 19.

The United States may soon tell Russia that this nation sees no point in further Big Four negotiations until Moscow ceases its flagrant violation of international pledges, it was disclosed today.

It can be stated on high authority that some high American officials support the view that this should be the tenor of the United States' reply to the recent Russian bid for a four-power conference on German issues.

The Soviet proposal is seen here as an obvious propaganda move rather than a genuine expression of desire to settle the German question.

Russia said she wanted to talk about Western efforts to "remilitarize" Germany. Although suspicious of Moscow's motives, American policy-makers feel that flat objection would be likely to provide propaganda for the Kremlin theme that the Soviet Union alone wants to see world peace. Therefore, serious consideration is being given to counter-proposals in which the West would outline basic requirements for further Big Four talks.

One requirement would be that Russia show some sign of abiding by the promises she made at the vital wartime conferences at Teheran, Yalta and Potsdam—that is, reverse the policy which the Secretary of State, Mr Dean Acheson, has

described as a "shocking betrayal of solemn pledges." Mr Acheson's present feeling is reported to be that the United States is willing to negotiate in good faith, but unless Russia offers some evidence of good faith, there is little point in negotiating further agreements merely to see them broken also.—United Press.

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